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Reserve Forest. This path passes through Coupe V of Agaram Fuel Felling Series closed for grazing since 1927–28 for a period of six years with reference to the prescriptions of the working plan. It is not a right of way.

(b) Yes. The reserved forests have been closed to the cutting of manure leaves since 1st April 1919.

(c) Yes, subject to the payment of seigniorage rates, removal of manure leaves is permitted in the ryots' forests of this district.

(d) Yes, one petition and one telegram were received by the Conservator.

(e) The petition was forwarded to the District Forest Officer, who after proper enquiry, informed the petitioners that their requests cannot be complied with.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1069 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 65 supra.]

Papers referred to :—

I

Recommendation of the Finance Committee at its meeting held on the 6th January 1927.

The Committee recommended the continuance of the school temporarily for another year.

II

Memorandum to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 26th February 1927.

It has been suggested that the probationary and lower subordinate classes may be transferred back to the Engineering College, Guindy, as there is plenty of accommodation for the classes in the college and as the instruction offered there will be more efficient on account of the better supervision by the Principal and Professors of the College.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to offer his remarks on the suggestion.

III

Reply from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 791 *A*/26, *dated* 20*th April* 1927.

It may first be considered whether the separation of the subordinate engineering classes from the College of Engineering and the opening of an Engineering school at Trichinopoly have tended to increase the efficiency and the popularity of the Engineering school on the one hand and of the College of Engineering on the other. It will also be necessary to consider how far the present proposal to close down the school at Trichinopoly and re-open the classes at Guindy will affect subordinate engineering education and college engineering education.

It seems clear from an examination of the history of this matter that the separation of the probationary and lower subordinate classes from the College of Engineering and the location of the school at Trichinopoly have not tended to increase the efficiency and popularity of the school classes. They have suffered in efficiency owing to insufficient and unsuitable accommodation, defective equipment and lack of play-grounds and hostel facilities. It is also

clear that the increase or decrease in the number of applicants for admission has had little, if any, connexion with the location of the school and cannot be taken as an indication of the popularity or otherwise of the institution in a particular locality. As an illustration of this point it may be mentioned that in 1919 when the Director addressed Government regarding the opening of an Engineering school at Trichinopoly, the number of applicants from the southern districts was 165. In 1923, however, the number of applicants went down to 15 — a fact which if taken to have any bearing on the transfer of the school would have to be construed as pointing to the unpopularity of the change of location. The real reason, however, for the fall was more probably the policy of retrenchment introduced by the Public Works Department in 1922. The number of applicants rose from 20 in 1924 to 80 in 1927, the increase being due to the expanding programme of railway construction and Government projects. The conclusion is that the number of applicants depends not on the popularity of the particular institution or its location but on the demand for engineering subordinates.

As to the effect of the transfer of the subordinate classes on the College of Engineering, the Principal who was consulted on the point refers to the report of the Public Works Department Reorganization Committee of 1917, paragraph 73, page 66. In this report the Committee have definitely recommended that the ultimate policy of Government should be to eliminate all forms of subordinate education from the colleges. This recommendation was made in the interests of college engineering education as an ultimate policy to be aimed at; but unless we are in a position to provide technical schools sufficiently equipped, staffed and accommodated, it is doubtful whether we should be justified in giving effect to a recommendation adversely affecting the efficiency of the training given to subordinate engineers. The Principal gives four arguments in favour of abolishing the school and re-opening the classes at Guindy. These arguments are

(1) The instruction in the College is likely to be more efficient on account of better staff and equipment.

(2) There is plenty of accommodation at the College.

(3) The retransfer will result in economy due to saving of the rent of the building and pay of the Superintendent and possibly one or more assistants and menials.

(4) The cost of living for students is likely to be not more at Guindy than at Trichinopoly and Guindy is decidedly healthier.

I am inclined to come to the conclusion that these arguments taken into consideration along with the defects of unsuitable accommodation and defective equipment in the Trichinopoly school make the re-opening of the subordinate classes in the College of Engineering very desirable in the interests of subordinate engineering training. It has also to be remembered that a decision to continue the school at Trichinopoly will involve the expenditure of a considerable sum of money if the school is to be put on a proper footing.

The suggestion therefore seems to me, to merit favourable consideration.

G.O. Mis. No. 1410, Law (Education), dated 15th July 1927.

Besides the Engineering School at Guindy, the Government maintain two schools of engineering, one at Trichinopoly and the other at Vizagapatam. The two schools are on a temporary footing. Under G.O. No. 1763, Law (Education), dated 20th December 1923, the probationary and the lower subordinate classes were abolished in the Engineering College and they were transferred to the schools of engineering.

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2. In connexion with the question of the further retention of the engineering school at Trichinopoly it has been brought to the notice of Government that the separation of the subordinate classes from the Engineering College has not tended to increase the efficiency and popularity of the classes and that on the contrary they have suffered in efficiency owing to insufficient and unsuitable accommodation, defective equipment, and lack of play-grounds and hostel facilities. It has been urged on the other hand that the retransfer of the subordinate classes to the college will prove a beneficial measure, as there is plenty of accommodation therein and as the instruction offered in the college will be more efficient on account of the better supervision by the Principal and the Professors.

3. The Government therefore propose to close the school at Trichinopoly with effect from the end of the current school year up to which the existing sanction for the continuance of the school lasts and to transfer the subordinate classes to the college.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to give sufficient notice of the transfer to the students and to the landlord of the building in which the institution is now located. He should submit in due course detailed proposals for giving effect to the transfer, showing the savings that will accrue to the Government under staff, contingencies, supplies and services, etc.

4. The future of the Engineering School, Vizagapatam, is bound up with developments of University policy in the Andhra University area. The school will therefore continue on the existing basis for the present.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
Copy to the Finance Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Accountant-General.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1079 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929, page 68 supra.]

	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure up to June.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Roads	70,17,760	56,62,976	No information.	
Elementary Education	1,17,70,800	1,18,61,391	1,28,10,400	57,89,991
Water-supply (mufassal)	14,97,343	8,95,020	19,76,877	36,185
Water-supply and drainage (Madras City)	8,00,000	..	7,00,000	..
Hospitals	35,11,500	33,73,884	47,27,900	8,22,753
Public Health	13,20,454	13,18,097	16,68,600	3,15,539